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Wholesale and Retail Leading Milliners

Last Call for SUMMER MILLINERY

Perhaps your summer hat looks shabby. Well, you can find a new fresh one here at a normal price.

\$3.00 and \$4.00 Trimmed Hats..... 48c
\$5.00 Trimmed Hats..... 98c
\$6.00 and \$7.00 Trimmed Hats..... \$1.48
\$8.00 and \$10.00 Trimmed Hats..... \$1.98

The fact is every summer hat must leave this store to make room for fall goods.

SPECIAL MOVIES FOR CHILDREN
Saturday Morning Performances in Charge of a
Woman's Committee.
By MAUD O. BARTLETT
(Exclusive Service The Survey Press Bureau.)

It has been often said that although we have largely reformed our literature, the movie has stepped in to take its place as a demoralizing agent to the youthful mind. But the question has been how to arrange a proper movie program for children which is not weak, thin or simple, and on the other hand is not morbid and nerve-racking. A disturbing element that confronts any committee attacking the problem is the diametrically opposing criticism of its adult patrons. One must be calmly gracious and attentive equally to the individuals who give impossible criticisms (which are far in excess) and to those who offer helpful suggestions.

As everyone knows who has tried to provide a series of selected programs, exchanges sometimes are in sending the films ordered. We suffered weeks from criticism due to such a mistake.

Having experimented off and on with movie programs for children for a year and a half in Providence, R. I., I realized the necessity of securing for the chairmanship of this work, a woman of broad insight and real grasp of the problem, who had the time to visit exchanges and talk with film producers. Mrs. Dexter Thurber of Bristol, R. I., was just such a person; an executive committee member and consisting of Mrs. Thurber, Prof. S. S. Colvin of Brown University and myself, and an advisory committee of representative citizens including the mayor, and superintendent of schools, Matrons from the mothers' clubs have been in attendance every Saturday morning, admission five and ten cents, the attendance ranging from 700 to 2,400. At the benefit performances we turned away several hundred children.

At one performance a prize of \$5 was given to the boy or girl under fifteen writing on the subject, "What kind of pictures do I like best and why?" It was interesting to me to compare these letters with the themes of two years ago. It was evident that

there was a growing discrimination on the part of the children. Some suggested stories that would make good films; one boy stating that Thackeray's *Rose and the Ring*, where the butter turns into the door-knob, would be a good film-illusion as where Cinderella turns into a prince.

The theater committee from time to time has issued leaflets regarding the work. Criticism and suggestions were solicited. The committee was allowed by the management of the Strand an unlimited supply of free tickets to issue to teachers in schools in poor districts, children's institutions and social workers. Thus, about 600 free tickets were given to children who could not otherwise attend. The management also allowed us a benefit performance each month with the result that \$127 was given for the children's work of the Congress of Mothers, \$147 for the baby week campaign fund, and \$200 to the District Nursing Association.

The success of the children's movies at the Strand made other managers eager to give a Saturday morning show. The police commissioners, however, have practically refused to allow performances unless supervised by a committee of women from the children's theater committee. Thus the manager of a suburban theater was given a license to hold good as long as a committee from the Parent-Teachers Association supervised the programs and furnished matrons. In far as possible the same program that had been given the previous week at the Strand was given at this theater.

The police censor is eager to have us work out a state circuit of children's shows next fall, the same supervised program being given in the chief towns of the state. On our greatest difficulties as the season progressed was in securing suitable films. Exchange men and producers are evidently waking up to the pressure of the demand created by the many ventures similar to this, as we have news that many excellent things will be on the market by fall. As the National Board of Censorship says: "It is the responsibility of the parents and friends of children and nobody else to create the demand and make it felt."

ENGLAND IS ABLE TO MEET DEMAND FOR MUNITIONS

London, Aug. 16.—Reviewing the work of the Munitions Department of the government in the House of Commons yesterday, Edward George Selous, Minister of Munitions, after telling of the immense increase in output of all kinds of guns and munitions by his department, informed the House that all rifles and machine guns for the armies in the field were being supplied entirely from home sources. The quality of the guns and munitions, he said, was equal to the quantity, the artillery during the recent fighting having acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the British army and having, as well, received the praise of the French Ministry of Munitions. This statement, he added, was particularly true of the heavy guns and howitzers.

Mr. Montague pointed out that half of the engineering resources of the country were required for the navy, but declared that very shortly Great Britain would have provided for her own requirements and be able to devote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was sending large amounts of guns and munitions to her allies, and in addition was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel, and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions to the amount of \$30,000,000 monthly.

The production of heavy shells, said the minister, was now 94 per cent. greater than it was in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer ammunition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many guns as were in existence when the Minister of Munitions was formed, and this number would soon be nearly doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many of these implements as existed at the formation of the ministry. The output of high explosives was 60 times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 times as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammunition, however, he declared, now covered the expenditure of such ammunition. Referring to the German press reports that the present offensive had made irreparable breaches upon the allies' stocks of ammunition, Mr. Montague said it was true that last

month's expenditure of ammunition was more than double the amount that would have been considered adequate eight months ago and that in the week preceding the July offensive the amount of ammunition consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first 11 months of the war. It was needless to fear, however, he declared, that the offensive would be brought to a premature conclusion by a shortage of ammunition as long as the workers and the employers continued to play their part nobly, as they were now doing.

OBITUARY

FRANK ALDEN LAMB

The funeral of Frank Alden Lamb, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lamb, was held from the home of his parents, 341 Dover street, at 2:30 this afternoon. Burial was in Lakeview cemetery.

ELIZABETH J. BULLARD

The funeral of Miss Elizabeth J. Bullard was held from her late home, 472 Park place at 2:30 this afternoon. Rev. Gilbert R. Underhill, assistant rector of Trinity Episcopal church, conducted the services. Burial was in Mountain Grove cemetery.

LEMUEL F. PATCHEN

The funeral of Lemuel F. Patchen was held from his home in Trumbull at 2:30 this afternoon. Rev. F. W. Poter, pastor of the Long Hill Methodist church, conducted the services, which were private. The bearers were sons and sons-in-law of Mr. Patchen. Burial was in Long Hill cemetery.

EUGENE BOYD

The funeral of Eugene Boyd of 351 Lexington avenue, who died in the New Haven hospital as a result of an automobile accident near that city, was held from the mortuary chapel of Henry E. Bishop at 2:30 this afternoon. Rev. William N. Morton of the Messiah Baptist church, conducted the services. Burial was in Mountain Grove cemetery.

WILLIAM W. JAMESON

The funeral of William W. Jameson was held from the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Gardner, 539 East Main street, at 8:30 this morning and a half hour later from St. Mary's church, where the high mass of requiem was sung by Rev. Thomas P. Mulachy. At the offertory Mrs. Frank Mulachy sang "Veni Jesu" and after the mass "Nearer My God to Thee." The bearers: John Dooley, Theodore Toohy, John Blackburn, Frederick Easterbrooke, William O'Neil and John Murphy. Burial was in St. Michael's cemetery.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO TELL 'EM SO EASILY SOON; HENRY FORD HAS CHANGED LINES OF HIS 1917 CAR

New York, Aug. 16.—The new models of the Ford cars will be in New York in a few days. For several weeks there had been reports that alterations toward a streamline body effect were to be seen, but none of these reports predicted that the new car would be out before 1917, and until yesterday the company refused either to confirm or deny the rumors.

The new car, according to announcements to be made at once, will have a very different appearance from the Ford so well known over the United States, because for season after season it did not yield to the demand for new styles of body, but rigidly conformed to type. The changes are a streamline body, the place of the present stiff "bonnet," a rounded radiator to accentuate the effect of sweeping lines and modern crowned fenders.

Reports that the method of the distribution of the Ford cars was to be changed were also confirmed yesterday. The company will restrict itself to the wholesale distribution of cars in the future. Owners of garages are to act as the retail agents. The selection of these will be begun at once. There will be not less than 25 in New York city. The establishment of a national point of view estimated that the number of new "prospects" so created was not less than 1,000,000.

Three sweeping changes have been made by the company within a short time, the initial one being the reduction of prices which for the first time made a touring car available at \$260. It is now reported that the company plans to make 1,000,000 cars next year. The scope of such a plan is more fully realized when it is known that the Government Census Bureau recently announced that the total number of cars registered in the United States in 1916 was 2,445,004.

The Ford company produced during the year ended July 31, 533,921 cars. Extensions to the main factory are designed to more than double the output, so that the report of 1,000,000 cars in 1917 is not without some foundation.

Changes and plans of expansion by this company are a principal topic of discussion among automobile men. In general the opinion expressed is that other manufacturers of automobiles will not be greatly affected by these changes, as the cut in the price of the car brings into the automobile market many persons who hitherto were not considered as possible buyers of cars. One man well posted in the selling of automobiles from a national point of view estimated that the number of new "prospects" so created was not less than 1,000,000.

other country in the world.—Philadelphia Press.

ORIGIN AND RISE OF GOVERNMENT'S NAVAL ACADEMY

Institution Formally Opened
Oct. 10, 1845 After Bancroft Began Campaign.

We had a military academy almost half a century before we had a naval academy. It was not until the administration of President James K. Polk that the government thought it necessary to establish a naval academy at which young men could be educated for that part of our protective service.

George Bancroft was the founder of the United States Naval academy, which was at first called the Naval school. It was formally opened at Annapolis on October 10, 1845. For several years prior to this there was a school working along similar lines at the Naval asylum in Philadelphia, where the midshipmen prepared themselves for examination and promotion.

The school was reorganized in 1850 and the course was increased from five to seven, the first and last two years to be passed at the school, the intervening years at sea. At this time the separate departments of instruction were established, a vessel was provided and annual practice cruises were instituted. In 1851 the requirements of sea service were abolished, leaving the course four consecutive years of study.

At the outbreak of the war in 1861 the Naval academy was removed to New Port, R. I., where it remained until the summer of 1865, when it was re-established at Annapolis. In 1870 the title of cadet midshipman was substituted for midshipman, and three years later the course was increased by the addition of two years' sea service in cruising vessels, at the expiration of which the cadet midshipman returned to the Naval academy for examination in professional subjects prior to graduation.

Previous to the establishing of the Naval academy several attempts had been made to establish training schools for officers and sailors of the navy. In 1838 Captain M. C. Perry suggested a school for engineers, but little was accomplished before Bancroft called the meeting in Philadelphia which decided the establishing of the present school.

At first there was considerable of a wrangle as to where the school should be located. The site finally chosen was an old army post known as Fort Severn, located on the point of land which forms the easternmost extremity of the city of Annapolis and lies between the harbor and the Severn river. Poor as the place was in the eyes of Bancroft, he saw that it was far less likely to challenge congressional criticism than a more pretentious habitation, and besides, the fact was undeniably true that it might be enlarged and perfected at some future time.

Fort Severn was duly transferred by the war department to the navy on Aug. 15, 1845, and a fortnight afterward Secretary Bancroft published his "plan" which, together with the "regulations" subsequently prepared by Commander Buchanan, governed the workings of the school until 1850. The first superintendent of the Naval academy was Commander Franklin Buchanan.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of October 10, 1845, all hands assembled in one of the recreation rooms, and the superintendent, after a brief but pointed address, in which he announced he should exact rigid compliance with all laws, orders and regulations, declared the school open. The old buildings, which had been an army post at Annapolis, where the midshipmen passed to receive instruction, had been termed by Secretary Bancroft "a modest shelter for the pupils," and it is said that they certainly deserved no more complimentary description.

Mr. Bancroft at once began plans to have the academy more commodiously housed, and he asked congress for an appropriation of \$28,000 to be expended for repairs, improvements and instructions at Fort Severn, Annapolis. The secretary brought all his diplomacy and skill to bear, and at last had the profound approbation by an ample majority and of seeing the naval school of the United States then become duly organized by law.

Three years after the fight for it, a law Secretary Bancroft directed the superintendent to construct the buildings and construct new ones sufficient to accommodate 100 midshipmen. This small beginning was the foundation of the present large and effective institution, which trains the sailors in a way equal to that furnished by any

Ambassador Page's Return Is Saddened By Daughter-in-Law's Death



The homecoming of Walter H. Page, American ambassador to Great Britain, for a brief respite after three years of work, has been saddened by the death of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frank E. Page, of acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). The young woman was married to Ambassador Page's son in June and was ill only three days of the disease that is killing and crippling so many children in New York city and elsewhere and that attacks adults sometimes. The picture of Mr. Page was made on his arrival at New York.

BARBERS' LICENSE LAW SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION

The annual session of the Connecticut Barbers' Association was held in Meriden yesterday. Considerable discussion was raised in regard to improvement of the license law. It was voted to appoint five district deputies to explain the working of the law. Each city in the state in which a barbers' union is located is to appoint a committee of three members to acquaint the legislators with the working of the law.

PLEASURE BEACH

That vaudeville fills the bill at Pleasure Beach has been fully emphasized during the past three days by the large attendance at both afternoon and evening performances. The bill was of exceptional merit and the singing and dancing of Kapleim and Bell were of a calibre rarely seen in Bridgeport. For the last half of the week the management has been very fortunate in securing the two Durands in another staging and dancing act, direct from a long run at Brighton Beach; Carum and Farnum in comedy acrobatics; and Jim Duffy, the clever monologue artist, who has just finished an engagement at Proctor's in New York.

Saturday the Machinists' Union held their big field day at the beach and from present reports it will be the biggest event ever held in Connecticut, fully 25,000 people being expected. Sunday, baseball and band concert are the attractions, which have proved such a success in the past.

HURRICANE WARNING OUT.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Warning of the approach of a West Indian hurricane was sent to all points on the gulf coast and in the south today by the weather bureau.

Two hundred delegates to the biennial session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America arrived at Topeka for the convention that begins today.

THE SMITH-MURRAY CO.

BRIDGEPORT'S BUSY CASH STORE

Remnant Sale

The people were with us yesterday. From the time the store opened until its close. The aisles were crowded with shoppers.

They were discriminating buyers with a knowledge of Materials and Values. We still have many good short-length pieces of Wash Goods and Dress Materials that will make a Child's Dress, Waist or Skirt, and broken lots in almost every department on which a substantial saving can be effected.

We may have just the article you need most at a special price.

THE SMITH-MURRAY CO.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES;

ABOUNDING PROSPERITY

In the Scientific American of July 1 is a comprehensive contribution on "New Opportunities for American Commerce and Industry." Its author is Joseph E. Davies, of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Davies in his story, points out that, so remarkable and extraordinary are the conditions which obtain today, few appreciate the opportunities that are afforded. He says:

"This nation is at peace in a world torn by colossal war. We are naturally protected in our isolation by two great oceans each of which is held by naval experts to be the equivalent of a first-class battle fleet of any of the first-class powers of the world. For that adequate protection which we require for our national security by reason of this isolation, less capital is required to be taken from the productive lines of industry, in investments in non-producing armaments and military preparedness than for any other first-class power of the earth."

An unprecedented volume of foreign gold has moved and is moving into this country. The government mint has been taxed to the utmost. Six months of the year 1915 recorded at the San Francisco mint the receipt of ten times as much gold coin from Australia, Japan and China as was received for the entire year preceding.

The gold coin and bullion in the Treasury has increased almost a third over what it was two years ago. We have, it is estimated, one-fourth of the total gold coin of the world.

Our per capita circulation has increased within the year from \$33.96 to \$38.28.

Shipments of merchandise into this country have been practically constant during the last three years, but the balance in our favor of exports over imports is six times as great for 1915 as for the preceding year.

Within the year the individual bank deposits in national banks have increased \$25 millions of dollars, an average increase of \$5 for every one of our population.

Within the past year the total deposits in our national banks have increased two billion 198 millions of dollars.

The total resources of the national banks of the United States exceeded by 370 millions the greatest resources ever shown in this history of our national banking system and showed an increase of two billion 270 million over the resources of these banks a year ago.

A recent report of the Comptroller of the Currency discloses that to the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reichsbank of Germany, the Bank of Netherlands, the Swiss National Bank and the Bank of Japan there would have to be added the enormous total of three billions of dollars to equal the aggregate resources of the National Banks of the United States as of date of April 13th of this year.

Our national wealth is estimated at 212 billions of dollars, or 25 billions more than in 1912.

Our national wealth is estimated at 212 billions of dollars, or 25 billions more than in 1912.

With one-eighth of the population of the world, it is estimated that we possess nearly one-third of its total wealth.

These are the basic conditions that established a period of the greatest domestic prosperity that this country has known. Our factories are working night and day; the standard of living and the wage scale of labor are higher than ever before. Domestic requirements are constantly growing and cannot be supplied. What was regarded as a sporadic impulse in national prosperity has come to be recognized as a permanent condition that would exist by reason of these facts if dependent upon local demands alone. Fundamental conditions such as these must induce new opportunities for the future in domestic industry, quite independent of unusual or extraneous conditions.

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

London, Aug. 16.—The cities of Ancona, Pesaro, and Rimini, Italy, were shaken by an earthquake early today, says a Stefani News Agency despatch. No damage was done at Ancona but at Pesaro and Rimini houses were wrecked and it was feared that at Rimini there has been loss of life.

A Lieutenant of the Carranza army was killed by an American provost guard three days ago at Colonia, Dubuque, according to a report to General Johnston by General Pershing.

To the Field Day Committees:

The FAIRCHILD STORE stands ready to co-operate with Committees for the coming Field Days—both the Machinists' and the Police.

Not only do the FAIRCHILD stocks hold the most comprehensive assortment of Prize Cups—but also numerous other things, which would prove highly satisfactory for Prizes.

You have the assurance that "If it comes from FAIRCHILD'S, it is right." RIGHT in quality and inexpensive.

May we co-operate with you in the selection of Prizes for the coming events?

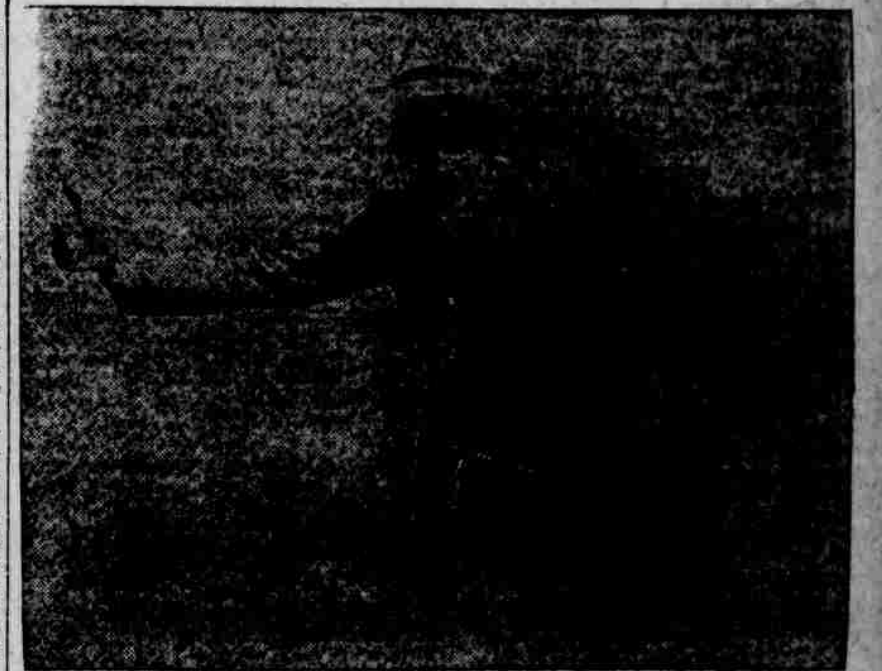
G. W. FAIRCHILD & SONS, Inc.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE CHIMES."

997 Main St.—Arcade Corner.

Store closes at 5 P.M. daily, except Saturdays, the closing hour is 9 P.M.

BRIDGEPORT THROWS FLOCK TO MEET HEALTH EXPERT HERE SALE SMASHING ALL RECORDS



T. S. JACKSON, FAMOUS HEALTH LECTURER, WHO IS HOLDING PUBLIC RECEPTIONS AT HINDLE'S

Several hundred Bridgeport people are already taking "Wildberbs" (full extract) although this remarkable new medicine for stomach ailments and general run down condition has only been on the market a few days. It's success has been instantaneous.

T. S. Jackson (Dr. Pierce's assistant here) is meeting throngs daily at his headquarters at Hindle's Main and State street store. While a few people were disappointed because they could not talk with him two weeks ago owing to his temporary absence from the city they are glad they finally visited the store and heard his radical interpretation of their trouble. Nearly all remarked they were pleased with his talk and seemed to be filled with the spirit of happiness that his personality scatters everywhere.

He gives the following explanation of the action of Wildberbs (full extract). The prime cure of nine-tenths of chronic ill health is intestinal and stomachic fermentation. Food which should be digested and manufactured into rich pure healthy blood, literally rots in the stomach and bowels, forming a violent poison. This poison gets in the blood through the kidneys and liver which are themselves affected by the toxic juices so that they cannot perform their functions properly. All kinds of disorders result.

PEDAGOGUE MAKES RECORD.

R. J. Ridsley, teacher of the public school at Burdettville, Md., has completed his twenty-fifth year as a pedagogue, and in that time has never been absent from his chair and desk a single hour on account of illness.

FUNERAL FOR CANARY.

A St. Louis woman gave an elaborate funeral to her pet canary, Pete. The body was embalmed and placed in an oak coffin, silk-lined and buried in the family plot in the cemetery with appropriate service and floral offerings.

**JOHN RECK & SON
FLOWER PHONE
BARNUM 7200 and 7201.**

suit. There is gas formation after eating and pains either sharp or shooting or dull and continuous are liable to be felt whenever the blood carries this fermentation poison an excess of uric acid forms in the blood causing rheumatism. Chalky deposits collect at the bone joints. Severe muscular pains are felt.

The patient is really suffering from auto-intoxication or self poisoning. These conditions finally break down the bodily corpuscles. This lowers the victim's so called power of resistance to disease germs of catarrh, hay fever, consumption and even infantile paralysis and the chronic sufferer easy prey.

The body becomes emaciated and the patient is subject to fits of uncontrollable nervousness. A dull fear of foreboding as to the future is a common symptom. The body's vital forces diminish and there is a lack of ambition and general interest in life. Wildberbs in its full strength form goes right to the root of the trouble by relieving the cause of the various ailments—fermentation.

Wildberbs (full extract) gives Nature a chance. Old Doctor Nature is the best physician on earth. Give him the right kind of aid and he will work wonders no human doctor can perform. That is the secret of "Wildberbs" wonderful success.—Adv.

CHICKENS PICK UP NUGGETS.

Charles Thompson is mining gold in the back yard of his home in South Bandon, Ore., following the finding of three gold nuggets in the craw of a chicken he cleaned for the family's dinner. The largest of the three nuggets was about the size of the head of a hatpin.

RUSSIAN SAVINGS INCREASE.

Russian savings banks have received \$1,750,000,000 since the war began.

R. A. Throckmorton, of New Jersey, defeated W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, formerly national champion, in the second round of the tennis tournament at Newport, R. I.